AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 2, with the following amended paragraph:

~~FIG.4 is a~~ FIGs. 4a and 4b are block ~~diagram~~ diagrams showing changed contents in a route definition 61 and a routing table 62 contained in a route generating router 6 when the control is applied from a controlling means 3 in the embodiment 1 of the present invention;

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 24 and ending on page 12, line 12, with the following amended paragraph:

The sender router 8 is connected to two routers of the route propagating router 7 and the route update side router 9, and exchanges the route information collected by each router based on the routing protocol. Assume that the protocol provided between the sender router 8 and the route propagating router 7 is RP1 and the protocol provided between the sender router 8 and the route update side router 9 is RP4, and it is previously learned internally that the protocol RP1 has preference to the protocol ~~PR4~~ RP4. As the learning method, there are the method in which priorities are explicitly set higher in the router in the order of the protocol RP1 and the protocol ~~PR4~~ RP4 and the method which learns the low priority resultantly by propagating the low priority of the protocol ~~PR4~~ RP4 by using the dynamic routing protocol.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 23 and ending on page 16, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

A flow of the process will be explained with reference to FIG.4. The route generating router 6 contains internally the route definition 61 in which the loop-back interface or the logic circuit is uniquely correlated with the physical network, and controls the route switching by reflecting the definition contents on a routing table 62. In ~~FIG.4~~ FIGs. 4a and 4b, the loop-back interface is shown in as an example. Also, one destination network 25 is shown and described as N1. In addition, the loop-back interface corresponding to N1 is described as a loop-back interface 1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 8, with the following amended paragraph:

If the stationary route is valid in ~~(d)~~ (a) of FIG.4, the loop-back interface is brought into the OFF state by the SNMP SET command. Accordingly, when the loop-back interface is entered into the routing table 62, the entered content is erased. As a result, the protocol RP2 does not propagate the route to the route propagating router 7.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 14, with the following amended paragraph:

If the stationary route is invalid in ~~(e)~~ (b) of FIG.4, the loop-back interface is brought into the ON state by the SNMP SET command. Accordingly, the content of the route definition 61 is entered into the routing table 62. As a result, the protocol RP2 propagates the route for the route generating router 6 to the route propagating router 7. In other words, the content in the routing table 62 is erased when the loop-

back interface is set to the OFF state, and the content in the route definition 61 is reflected on the routing table 62 when the loop-back interface is set to the ON state.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 14, with the following amended paragraph:

A ~~braker~~ breaking function is such a function that can interrupt the switching to the first route when the traffic exceeds a predetermined threshold value that is provided to the judging means 4. Thus, if the valid/invalid state of the route is transmitted from the controlling means 3 to the route generating router 6 by the SNMP SET command, the second route can be set as the route for transmitting the information to all destination networks 25. Also, this ~~braker~~ breaking function has threshold values in blocks of several networks, and the switching can be interrupted in unit of block when the traffic exceeds the thresholds.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 7, and ending on page 23, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

The decision-making judging computer 2 is a computer that has functions of SNMP Manager and ICMP and executes the decision making of the route switching, and consists of the monitoring means 5 for collecting the decision materials in the decision making, the judging means 4 for executing the judgment of the route switching, and the controlling means 3 for controlling the logical network connecting router 22. The monitoring means 5 collects the SNMP GET response and the Trap generated from the SNMP agent by monitoring the state of the monitored object equipment 14, and also monitors the network group 13 from the sender router 8 to

the destination network 25 by checking the transmittal by ICMP. The decision materials collected by the monitoring means 5 and received are transferred to the judging means 4. According to the information of decision intervals and decision threshold values in the decision making defined previously by the user, the judging means 4 judges whether or not the route should be switched based on the decision materials transferred from the monitoring means 5. If the route must be switched, the decision result is transferred to the controlling means 3. If it is decided that there is no necessity to switch the route, the process returns to the monitoring means 5. Based on the decision of the judging means 4, the controlling means 3 applies the control that the route for the logical network connecting router 22 should be set to either the valid ~~sate~~ state or the invalid state by the SNMP SET command. The details are similar to the process in FIG.3 shown in the embodiment 1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 33, line 13, with the following amended paragraph:

Then, the packet relaying function of the control information converting router 72 will be explained hereunder. The control information converting router 72 ~~relies~~ relays the packet transmitted from the route propagating router 7 based on the routing table. The packet for the destination network 25 is transmitted to the route update side router 9 based on the above-mentioned learning in the routing table. Accordingly, when the route is switched from the first route 12 to the second route 11, the packet transmitted from the sender router 8 is transmitted to the control

information converting router 72 via the route propagating router 7 and then transferred to the route update side router 9 as the second route.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 36, line 21, and ending on page 37, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

Moreover, the present invention contains a predetermined threshold value in the predetermined decision conditions. When the traffic exceeds this threshold value, the switching for the first route can be interrupted and the second route can be set to the information propagation route as the ~~braker~~ breaking function.